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1: Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Table 2. Acreage of Food-Grain Crops in 1946*
(Unit: Million shih-mou

Province	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn	Kaoliang	Millet	Sweet Potatoes	Others	Total
Honan	3.54 (0.59)	63.35 (10.50)	10.50 (1.75)	—	11.55 (1.92)	9.14 (1.53)	11.95 (1.99)	7.80 (1.30)	7.05 (1.17)	124.98 (20.83)
Hupeh	17.46 (2.91)	19.00 (3.17)	10.22 (1.71)	0.12 (0.02)	3.90 (0.65)	2.17 (0.36)	2.32 (0.39)	1.69 (0.28)	8.94 (1.49)	65.82 (10.97)
Hunan	24.57 (4.09)	6.06 (1.01)	2.13 (0.36	—	0.65 (0.11)	0.32 (0.06)	0.15 (0.03)	2.55 (0.43)	6.96 (1.16)	43.39 (7.23)
Kiangsi	26.54 (4.43)	5.90 (0.98)	2.89 (0.48)	—	0.15 (0.03)	0.11 (0.02)	0.41 (0.07)	1.55 (0.26)	4.50 (0.75)	42.05 (7.01)
Kwangtung	40.46 (6.75)	4.66 (0.78)	2.20 (0.36)	—	0.24 (0.04)	0.08 (0.01)	0.25 (0.04)	6.42 (1.07)	1.92 (0.32)	56.25 (9.38)
Kwangsi	20.28 (3.38)	5.60 (0.93)	3.20 (0.53)	—	2.22 (0.37)	0.30 (0.05)	0.27 (0.04)	1.83 (0.30)	4.59 (0.76)	38.29 (6.38)
Total	132.87 (22.15)	104.57 (15.76)	31.24 (5.21)	0.12 (0.02)	18.71 (3.12)	12.12 (2.02)	15.35 (2.56)	21.84 (3.64)	33.96 (5.66)	370.78 (61.79)

*Statistical Year-book of China 1948, pp. 73-74.

(Table 2 faces p. 654.)

(Table 2 faces p. 654.)

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

introduced by the Communists after "land reform," the development of water conservation projects which bears the greatest significance for the future of agricultural production will also be studied. 241

A. Grain Production

Central-South China produces 27 per cent of the country's food grains, including rice, wheat, soybeans, millet, corn, kaoliang, barley, oats, tubers, and pulses. Among these crops, rice plays the most important role. In terms of quantity of production, rice constituted about two-thirds of the total grain output. In terms of acreage for these food crops, rice led by 132,87 million shih-mou (22.15 million acres) in 1946, and wheat was second with 104.57 million shih mou (17.43 million acres). The acreage of different major food-grain crops by provinces in 1946 is shown in shih-mou with acres equivalent in parenthese in Table 2. 433 241

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In analyzing the table above, it will be seen that the rice acreage was more than one-third of the total food grains acreage in 1946; wheat was second with an acreage of 104.57 million shih-mou (17.43 million acres), constituting about 22 per cent of the region's grain-acreage planting. Other food crops were much less significance. In terms of production, Central-South China produced 26.9 and 27.6 per cent respectively of the country's grains in 1952 and 1953. The production figures of different grains are shown in shih-piculs with tons equivalent in parentheses in Table 3.

Table 3. GRAIN PRODUCTION OF CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA
(Unit: Million)

Grains	1931-37 Average *	1947 *	1949#	1951#	1952 x	1953 y	1954 z	1955 **
Rice	496.20	422.96	374.64	466.64	592.17	603.94	613.72	646.24
	(25.09)	(23.26)	(20.61)	(25.66)	(32.57)	(33.22)	(33.75)	(35.55)
Wheat	127.32	120.76	67.22	56.99	74.79	76.28	77.51	81.62
	(7.01)	(6.64)	(3.69)	(3.13)	(4.11)	(4.19)	(4.26)	(4.49)
Soybeans	27.42	22.94	8.78	18.58	22.88	23.33	23.71	24.97
	(1.51)	(1.26)	(0.48)	(1.04)	(1.26)	(1.28)	(1.30)	(1.37)
Tubers	156.74	221.28	118.88	145.64	80.07	81.66	82.98	87.38
	(8.62)	(12.17)	(6.54)	(8.01)	(4.40)	(4.49)	(4.56)	(4.80)
Others#	163.44	160.16	113.02	138.14	109.99	112.17	113.99	120.03
	(8.98)	(8.81)	(6.21)	(7.59)	(6.05)	(6.17)	(6.28)	(6.60)
Total	971.12	948.10	682.54	825.99	879.90	897.38	911.91	960.24
	(53.41)	(52.14)	(37.53)	(45.43)	48.39	(49.35)	(50.15)	(52.81)

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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(Table 3 continued)

* Chung-kuo Liang-shih Kai-k'uang [General Survey of China's Food], Nanking, Hsing-cheng-yuan Hsin-wen-chü [Office of Information, Executive Yuan], 1947, pp. 4-5.

Chung-kuo Nung-pao [Chinese Agriculture Bulletin], Peking, Nung-yeh-pu [Ministry of Agriculture], 1952, No. 1, p. 20. Ta-kung Pao [Ta-kung Daily], Hong Kong, October 1-3, 1952.

x Jen-min Shou-ts'e [People's Handbook], Tientsin, Ta-kung pao, 1955, pp. 511-512. Ching-Chi-Tao-pao [Economic Bulletin], Hong Kong, Ching-chi tao0pao she, March 10, 1953, No. 309, p. 12. Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao [China Daily News], New York, August 4, 1955; Ch'en Yün's Report to the Second Session of the National People's Congress on July 21, 1955.

y Ibid. Ch'en reported that the total Chinese grain production in 1954 amounted to 3,390 million shih-piculs, using 26.9 per cent for Central-South China's share which was 911.91 million shih-piculs. The proportion distribution between crops was based on the Chinese Economic Bulletin's report, March 10, 1953, No. 309, p. 12.

z Based on Li Hsien-nien's Budget Report of 1955, the projected grain production will be 53 per cent higher than 1954 and allocated the amount of each crop according to the ratio of 1954. (NCNA July 8, 1955)

** "Others" include millet, kaoliang, corn, barley, oats, beans, and peas.

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Table 3 indicates that, during the past five years, although great efforts have been made toward the increase of production of grains, only in 1955 did production exceed the pre-war 1931-37 average of 971 million shih-piculs (53 million tons). A comparison is made in Table 4 of the output of grain in 1949 and 1951 by individual provinces. Production is given in shih-piculs, with tons equivalent in parentheses.

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Table 4. Grain Production of Central-South China by Province*

(Unit: Million shih-piculs and tons)

Grains	Honan		Hupeh		Hunan		Kiangsi		Kwangtung		Kwangsi	
	1949	1951	1949	1951	1949	1951	1949	1951	1949	1951	1949	1951
Rice. . . .	1.96 (0.11)	2.34 (0.13)	42.00 (2.31)	52.25 (2.87)	107.00 (5.89)	133.46 (7.34)	89.00 (4.90)	111.06 (6.11)	101.04 (5.56)	125.52 (6.90)	33.46 (1.85)	42.0 (2.31)
Wheat . . .	32.26 (1.78)	27.32 (1.50)	10.56 (0.58)	9.10 (0.50)	5.06 (0.28)	4.22 (0.23)	9.50 (0.52)	8.02 (0.44)	2.92 (0.16)	2.44 (0.13)	6.92 (0.38)	5.80 (0.32)
Millet. . .	18.82 (1.04)	23.06 (1.27)	2.08 (0.11)	2.56 (0.14)	0.20 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.84 (0.05)	1.04 (0.06)	0.20 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.42 (0.02)	0.52 (0.03)
Corn. . . .	9.86 (0.54)	12.06 (0. 66)	1.75 (0.10)	2.16 (0.12)	0.88 (0.05)	1.08 (0.06)	0.18 (0.01)	0.22 (0.01)	0.36 (0.02)	0.44 (0.03)	3.52 (0.15)	4.30 (0.24)
Barley. . .	3.50 (0.30)	6.74 (0.37)	16.64 (0.92	19.44 (1.07)	2.30 (0.13)	2.82 (0.16)	2.56 (0.14)	3.14 (2.17)	1.28 (0.07)	1.56 (0.09)	2.18 (0.12)	2.66 (0.15)
Kaoliang. .	13.34 (0.73)	17.08 (0.94)	3.38 (0.19)	3.92 (0.22)	0.40 (0.02)	0.48 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.10 (0.01)	0.10 (0.01)	0.12 (0.01)	0.40 (0.02)	0.48 (0.03)
Oats. . . .	0.16 (0.01)	0.20 (0.01)	0.06 (0.003)	0.06 (0.003)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soybeans .	4.14 (0.23)	8.76 (0.48)	14.20 (0.08)	30.00 (0.17)	0.64 (0.04)	1.36 (0.07)	1.30 (0.07)	2.74 (0.15)	0.64 (0.04)	1.36 (0.75)	0.64 (0.04)	1.36 (0.75)
Broadbeans .	0.14 (0.01)	0. 18 (0.01)	5.40 (0.30)	6.64 (0.37)	4.42 (0.24)	5.42 (0.30)	1.96 (0.11)	1.42 (0.13)	0.38 (0.02)	0.48 (0.03)	0.98 (0.05)	1.20 (0.07)
Field Peas.	2.16 (0.12)	3.06 (0.17)	5.04 (0.28)	6.18 (0.34)	1.32 (0.07)	1.86 (0.10)	1.00 (0.06)	1.24 (0.07)	0.50 (0.03)	0.62 (0.04)	2.02 (0.11)	2.48 (0.14)
Sweet Potatoes	31.35 (1.72)	38.42 (2.11)	10.66 (0.59)	13.08 (0.72)	18.82 (1.04)	23.06 (1.27)	16.62 (0.91)	20.36 (1.12)	31.38 (1.73)	38.42 (2.11)	10.04 (0.55)	12.30 (0.68)
Total	119.7	139.0	111.8	145.4	141.2	174.0	123.0	149.3	138.8	171.2	60.8	73.8
Percentage of increase		16.1		30.1		23.2		21.4		45.0		21.4

* Chinese Agriculture Bulletin, Peking, 1952, No. 1, p. 20; Ta-kung Daily, Hong Kong, Oct. 1, 1952; Hsin-hua yüeh-pao / New China Monthly/, Peking, Vol. 11, Nos. 4-6, 1950, pp. 1338-39; and Tu-pao Shou-t'se /Newspaper Reading Handbook/, Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang jih-pao-she, 1950, pp. 582, 585, 601.

(Table 4 faces p. 659.)

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Table 4 contains the most recently available data for grain production by provinces in Central-South China. In 1951, nearly all of the six provinces showed increases over those of 1949, ranging from 16.1 per cent in Honan to 45.0 per cent in Kwangtung. In terms of total output, Hunan led by 174.02 million shih-tan in 1951; Kwangtung was second with 171.22 million shih-tan; Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Honan followed, producing 149.34, 145.40, and 139.04 million shih-tan, respectively, and Kwangsi lagged behind with only 73.78 million shih-tan.

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B. The Adequacy of Food Supply

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The most important problem in connection with Central-South China's production is the determination of the adequacy of supply relative to the local demand. In order to approach the problem more logically, the following procedure was established: The gross production of different grains of 1953 was used as the basis for calculation. From the gross amounts of the unprocessed grains, provision for seeds, fodder, and waste were allowed and deducted. The percentage allowed for milling of different grains vary according to the nature of the products as well as the eating habits of the population. After reducing all the unprocessed grains to milled products available for human consumption, for convenience in calculation it is necessary to convert all grains other than rice into "rice-equivalents."

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

In calculating the total demand for food grains in Central-South China, it is advisable to convert the real population, regardless of age and sex, to the equivalent number of adult males. The coefficient 0.82 is used, every hundred persons including women and children, being considered as the equivalent of 82 adult males. Population before and after conversion is shown in the table below:

Table 5. The Conversion of Population

Provinces	Population (in Millions)	Equivalent Number of Adult Males (In Millions)
Honan	44.21	35.25
Hunan	33.23	27.25
Hupeh	27.79	22.79
Kiangsi	16.77	13.75
Kwangtung	34.77	28.51
Kwangsi	19.56	16.04
Total	176.33	144.59

This table represents the mean between the figure of 76 adult males per 100 persons derived by C. M. Ch'iao in his work China's Food and Population Problem (Shanghai, 1937) and the figure of 88 adult males per 100 persons worked out by T. H. Shen in his book Agricultural Resources of China, (New York, 1951).

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Table 6. Grain Supply After Converting Into "Rice-Equivalent" Available For Human Consumption In 1953

(Unit: Million)

Grains	Gross Production	Total Supply After Provision for Seeds, Fodder, and Waste		Total Supply After Milling		Total Net Supply After Conversion to Rice-Equivalent	
		Conversion Standard* %	Quantity	Conversion Standard* %	Quantity	Conversion Standard#	Quantity
Rice	617.00 (33.94)	92.01	567.70 (31.23)	74	420.10 (23.11)	1.00	420.10 (23.11)
Wheat	78.40 (4.31)	86.47	67.80 (3.73)	80	54.24 (2.98)	1.02	55.32 (3.04)
Soyabeans	28.20 (1.17)	81.94	17.37 (0.95)	100	17.37 (0.95)	0.99	17.20 (0.94)
Tubers	82.80 (4.55)	64.00	52.99 (2.91)	100	52.99 (2.92)	0.28	14.84 (0.82)
Others×	121.60 (6.69)	76.80	93.39 (5.13)	89	83.12 (4.57)	1.00	83.12 (4.57)
Total	921.00		799.25		627.82		590.58

(Table 6 continued)

* FAO Food Balance Sheet for 1931-37, compiled from FAO World Food Survey, Food Balance Sheet for China, 1933-37.

Derived from the quantity of calories of different grains and tubers by using the standard setup by FAO. 3,430 calories per kilogram (or two catties) of rice as the basis for calculation.

x Include corn, kaoliang, barley, miller, oats, beans, and peas.

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1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

I:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Summarizing Tables 5 and 6, the total number of adult males in Central-South China, as converted from the foregoing table, is 144.59 million. Using the FAO's figure of 217 metric tons or 4,340 shih-piculs per 1,000 adult males per year as the basis of computation, the total amount of "rice equivalent" grains required would be 627.52 million shih-piculs. If the total supply of net "rice-equivalent" available is only 590.58 million shih-piculs, then there was a deficit of 36.94 million shih-piculs of "rice equivalent" grains in 1953 in Central-South China. However, Central-South China is usually a food-surplus region rather than a deficiency region. The discrepancy lies mainly in the treatment of the milling factor of rice. The FAO set the milling factor as 74 per cent, but the Communists use a milling factor of 92 per cent.[18] (The average standard of living in rural communities of China is still at the lowest subsistence level insofar as food is concerned.) If 92 per cent is used for the computation of milled rice in Central-South China, the total supply will be increased by 102.19 million shih-picul (5.62 million tons). In this case, there will be a surplus of 65.25 million shih-picul (3.59 million tons).

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18. Ta-kung Daily, Tientsin, October 16, 193

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

D. Cotton Production

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During the five-year period (1950-54) of the Communist regime, the Communists report that a considerable effort has been made to increase the production of raw cotton in China. Since 1949, both acreage and production are reported to have increased. Table 7 illustrates the advance made during the 1949-55 period, according to Communist sources (Figures for 1951, published in Far Eastern Economic Review, a non-Communist publication, were originally derived from a Communist source). The unit is in shih-piculs with tons equivalent in parenthese below.

Table 7. RAW COTTON PRODUCTION*
(Unit: 1,000)

Year	Index	Quantity	(1,000 shih-piculs)
1949	100	8,000	(484)
1950	161	14,220	(782)
1951	229	20,160	(1,109)
1952	293	25,840	(1,421)
1953	268	23,520	(1,294)
1954	274	24,094	(1,325)
1955	338	29,720	(1,634)

*Jen-min Jih-pao [People's Daily], Peking, April 1, 1953, and January 11, 1954, NCNA, November 3, 1953, and September 13 and 24, 1954. For 1953, see Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong, Vol. XVIII, No. 19; May

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Table 8. Cotton Production in Central-South China*
(Unit: 1,000 shih-tan and bales)

Province	1949 shih-tan	1949 bales	1950 shih-tan	1950 bales	1951 shih-tan	1951 bales	1952 shih-tan	1952 bales	1953 shih-tan	1953 bales	1954 shih-tan	1954 bales
Honan	602.2	138	964.3	221	1,409.4	323	1,628.6	373	1,693.1	388	1,661.1	108
Hupeh	951.3	218	1,243.6	285	2,007.3	460	2,631.2	603	3,159.3	724	2,683.8	615
Hunan	139.6	32	209.4	48	576.0	132	702.5	161	488.7	112	716.6	164
Kiangsi	30.5	7	52.4	12	61.1	14	113.4	26	78.5	18	115.7	31
Kwangtung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwangsi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,723.6	395	2,469.7	566	4,053.8	929	5,075.7	1,163	5,419.6	1,242	5,177.2	1,190

*Newspaper Reading Handbook, Hankow, 1950, pp. 583-85, 589, 590, 600; New China Monthly, Peking, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 915, and Vol. II, Nos. 4-6, 1950, pp. 1111-12; Yangtze Daily, Hankow, Nov. 20, 1951; Jan. 24, 1952. Preliminary estimates.

#The figure of production for 1954 is slightly higher than that of 1952, estimated by 2% increase. Far Eastern Economic Review, May 12, 1955, p. 601.

x480 pounds.

(Table 8 faces p. 667.)

(Table 8 faces p. 667.)

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

12,, 1955. (Decline of 9% from 1952.) Ibid., p. 601. For 1954, 2% was added to 1953 figure (ibid.). For 1955, Li Hsien-nien's Report on the 1953 Budget on July 9, 1955. 248 433

Hupeh and Honan of the Central-South Region were considered as the two representative areas comprising the five cotton-surplus provinces of China. In order of importance, they are Hopei in North China, Shantung and Kiangsu in the East, Hupeh and Honan in the Central-South, and Shansi in the Northwest region. The Central-South contributed approximately 20-23 per cent of China's total cotton output in 1953. The statistical data for cotton production of Central-South China from 1949 to 1954 is shown in Table 8.

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Table 9. Cotton Acreage in Central-South China*
(Unit: 1,000 shih-mou and acres)

Province	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953#		1954x	
	shih-mou	acres	shih-mou	acres	shih-mou	acres	shih-mou	acres	shih-mou	acres	shih-mou	acres
Honan	2,862	477	3,876	646	3,462	577	4,266	711	9,864	1,644	11,064	1,844
Hupeh	4,920	820	5,988	998	7,632	1,272	6,906	1,151	8,286	1,381	9,486	1,581
Hunan	888	148	816	135	2,358	393	1,842	307	2,118	353	2,118	353
Kiangsi	72	12	264	44	234	39	300	50	348	58	348	58
Kwangtung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwangsi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8,742	1,457	10,944	1,824	13,686	2,281	13,314	2,219	20,616	3,436	23,016	3,836

*Newspaper Reading Handbook, Hankow, 1950, pp. 583-85, 589, 590, 600; Yangtze Daily, Hankow, Nov. 20, 1951; Jan. 24, 1952; New China Monthly, Peking, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 915; Vol. II, Nos. 4-5, 1950, pp. 1111-12.

#Preliminary estimates

xAbout 1,200,000 shih-mou each were added to the provinces of Honan and Hupeh in 1954, according to NCNA, Peking, March 22, 1954.

(Table 9 faces p. 668.)

Table 9 faces p. 668.)

1:Stanford U. S-6-5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Assuming that 1949 equals 100, the index for 1950 increased to 143; for 1951, to 235; for 1952, to 294; for 1953, to 314; and for 1954, to 323.

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In terms of the acreage of cotton plantations in different provinces of the Central-South, an upward trend was marked from 1949 to 1954, as shown in Table 9.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Hunan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi either for agricultural-tax payment or for purchases for consumption. The adjustment of the above parity prices has affected the upward or downward changes of acreage and production very considerably. 248 435

Regarding the average cotton yields during the 1949-53 period, an upward trend was noticed throughout these years, except in 1953, when an average decrease of 34 per cent was marked from the yield of 1952. This was due mainly to the floods and drought in Honan, Hunan, and Kiangsi provinces during that year. 248 433

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Table 11. Cotton Yield Per Shih-Mou And Per Acre*

Province	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	Shih-Catty per Shih-Mou	Lbs. per Acre	Shih-Catty per Shih-Mou	Lbs. per Acre	Shih-Catty per Shih-Mou	Lbs. per Acre	Shih-Catty per Shih-Mou	Lbs. per Acre	Shih-Catty per Shih-Mou	Lbs. per Acre
Honan	21.1	138.9	24.9	164.2	40.7	268.7	38.2	251.8	17.2	113.3
Hupeh	19.4	127.6	20.7	137.0	26.3	173.5	38.1	251.4	38.1	251.6
Hunan	15.7	103.8	25.6	169.4	24.4	161.2	38.2	251.7	23.1	152.3
Kiangsi	42.5	280.0	19.8	130.9	26.1	172.3	37.8	249.6	22.6	148.9
Kwangtung	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kwangsi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Average	24.6	130.1	29.4	148.9	29.4	195.5	38.1	251.6	25.2	166.5

* Newspaper Reading Handbook, Hankow, 1950, pp. 583-85, 589, 590, 600; Ch'ang Chiang-jih-pao [Yangtze Daily], Hankow, November 20, 1951 and January 24, 1952.

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1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

E. Production of Wood-Oil, Tea, Tobacco, and Ramie

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1. Wood-Oil. China was the first country in the world to cultivate tung trees and it leads in supplying tung oil to the world market. On account of the nature of the soil and the climatic conditions, tung trees are grown only in certain sections of south and southwest China. The leading provinces in the production of tung oil named in order of importance, are: Szechwan, Hunan, Kwangsi, Hupeh, and Chekiang. Three of the five provinces are in Central-South China.

Generally, the Central-South China Region produces approximately 60 per cent of the country's stock of tung oil. Hunan takes the lead and Kwangsi and Hupeh come next. The output of the other three provinces is comparatively low:[23] See Table 12.

23. Ma Chi, Chung-kuo Ti Shen-lin [China's Forestry], Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1952, pp. 41-44.

Table 12. Tung Oil Production*

	Acreage (Shih-mou)		Production (Shih-mou)	
	1946	1949	1946	1949
Hunan	1,387,200 (231,200 acres)	1,457,000 (242,833 acres)	600,186 (33,010 tons)	510,667 (28,086 tons)
Hupeh	650,000 (108,333 acres)	500,000 (83,333 acres)	260,616 (14,334 tons)	200,000 (11,000 tons)
Kwangsi	968,000 (161,333 acres)	---	532,400 (29,282 tons)	342,000 (18,810 tons)
Kiangsi	50,000 (8,333 acres)	25,000 (4,166 acres)	20,000 (1,100 tons)	10,000 (550 tons)
Honan	48,000 (8,000 acres)	12,500 (12,083 acres)	19,200 (1,056 tons)	5,000 (275 tons)
Kwangtung	80,000 (13,333 acres)	12,500 (2,083 acres)	40,000 (2,200 tons)	5,000 (275 tons)
Total	3,183,200 (530,532 acres)	2,907,000 (334,498 acres)	1,472,402 (80,982 tons)	1,072,667 (58,996 tons)

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

2. Tea. Among the twelve tea-producing provinces which contribute about 95 per cent of the tea for both local consumption and foreign export are Hunan, Kiangsi, and Hupeh in the Central-South Region. The average annual pre-war production in Hunan, the leading tea producer of the Central-South, was about 1,600,000 shih-piculs (or 80,000 tons). Although the largest area devoted to tea cultivation is in the Hsiang River Valley, the regions around Tungting Lake produce the largest quantity. There are about twenty tea districts along the Hsiang River, with a total planation area of 386,000 shih-mou (64,333 acres) and a yearly output of 145,000 shih-piculs. The producing districts around Tungting Lake are only two, but the annual output amounts to 168,000 shih-piculs.[24] In the Li and Yuan valleys both the area under cultivation and the annual amount produced are small. The district of Anhua, in the Tzu Valley, though of great renown for its tea, produces only 182,000 shih-piculs (19,010 tons) each year and the area of plantation is no more than 238,000 shih-mou. (39,667 acres).[25]

3. Tobacco. Tobacco is produced in 18 provinces of China including the six provinces

24. Bureau of Foreign Trade, Chinese Economic Journal and Bulletin, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Shanghai, Feb. 1936, pp. 182-83.

25. Ibid., p. 183.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

of the Central-South Region. Recent statistics giving the total area of tobacco fields and the amount of output in each of these provinces is not available. According to an earlier estimate of 1933, the acreage and output of tobacco in Central-South China were as shown in Table 13.

Table 13. TOBACCO PRODUCTION*

Province	Shih-mou	Acres	Shih-piculs	Tons
Honan	512,340	85,390	1,119,811	61,590
Kwangtung			396,000	21,780
Kwangsi			111,900	6,154
Kiangsi	243,893	40,649	266,374	14,650
Hunan	45,370	7,561	60,641	3,335
Hupeh			300,000	16,500
Total	801,603	133,600	2,254,726	124,010

* Bureau of Foreign Trade, Chinese Economic Journal and Bulletin, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Shanghai, February 1936, pp. 182-83.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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4. Ramie. Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi provinces produce the largest amounts of ramie in Central-South China. The entire ramie output is about two million shih-tan annually. The ramie plant is adaptable to regions having a somewhat damp atmosphere and a hot summer season. Kiangsi, situated in the middle Yangtze Valley, possesses all of the requirements for successful ramie-growing. The planting area in 49 hsien of Kiangsi amounted to 146,480 shih-mou (24,413 acres) in 1934, with an output of 86,500 shih-piculs (4,758 tons). In 1935 the total area in 57 hsien decreased to 111,032 shih-mou (18,505 acres), but the output increased to 119,322 shih-piculs (6,563 tons).[26] Such a difference was due to the severe drought in the province during 1934. The yeild of ramie fibers per shih-mou of land varies greatly in accordance with the local conditions. In Chiu-chiang (Kiukiang), one shih-mou (1/6 acre) of ramie fields yields 165 catties (182 pounds) of ramie fiber, and in Ihuang, as much as 300 catties (363 pounds).[27] Only a small portion of ramie was consumed locally in making native products, grass-linen and fish nets. The larger portion is usually shipped to other provinces and exported abroad, especially to Japan for making fish nets. In

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26. Bureau of Foreign Trade, Chinese Economic Journal, Vol. XIX, No. 6, Shanghai, December 1936, pp. 646-48.

27. Ibid., p. 649.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Hunan and Hupeh, ramie is also produced in comparatively large quantities, but the production data are not available. Liu-yang and Li-ling in Hunan Province are two of the places where ramie is made into grass-linen cloth.

VI. FISHERIES OF CENTRAL-SOUTH

Central-South China has abundant fresh and salt water fisher resources. The province of Kwangtung within the Pearl River Valley, and including Hainan Island, markets more fish than any other province of the region. Within the three-year period from 1950 to 1953, the Central People's Government has introducted a series of measures to support the fishing enterprises of this region. A fishery loan of over 53,000,000,000 Yuan ($2,200,000) is claimed to have been distributed throughout the province to help the fishermen to repair their boats, mend their nets, and purchase more gear. Ten large fishery markets were established in fishery centers such as Canton and Chungshan to stabilize the prices and to do away with exploitation by middlemen.[28] In 1950, the abundant catch of fish from the fishing banks of Tongking Bay alone was the largest in twenty-five years, yielding an

28. Current Background, Hong Kong, U S. Consulate General, March 1, 1954, No. 281, p. 15.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

estimated 15,000 tons; in 1952, the output was again increased to over 30,000 tons. The Central-South China Region is also the main source of fresh-water fry for the entire country. In 1953 alone, the production of pond-bred fish amounted to 112,500 tons, which was about 67 per cent of the pre-war peak year's production of 150,000 tons.[29] During the first half of 1954, about 25,000 tons of fish were caught by deep-sea fishermen, an increase of 30 per cent over the catch of 1953. All of the figures quoted above are derived from Communist sources, and their accuracy may be subject to question. They should be considered with due caution.

VII. WATER CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

A. The Nature of Floods

For centuries the Chinese people have waged a stubborn struggle against the floods of their many rivers. Among them, the Yangtze, Yellow, and Huai rivers, which all run through the Central-South Region, are notorious for floods. Generally -- in spring and summer each year -- warm, moist monsoons blowing inland from the sea are met and held over Central China in the region of the Yangtze

29. Ibid.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

pit and will exploit coal deposits reportedly discovered by the Communists.[18] 316

In addition to such expansion as has already been mentioned, rehabilitation and construction work have apparently been carried out at Yung-shao on the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow Railway, P'ing-ting-shan in Honan, Tzu-hsing in the southern sector of the Hankow-Canton Railway, and the Kuan-yin-t'ang mine in Chia-hsien (Honan Province).[19] However, few details on construction are available.

For the region as a whole, the Communists report, coal production increased from 2 million tons in 1949 to an estimated 6.5 million tons in 1953.[20] The latter figure represented a little over 10 per cent of Mainland China's total estimated coal output for that year. As a result of expansion in Manchuria and North China after 1953, the relative share of coal output in the Central-South doubtlessly has declined even further. While the present regional output, as compared with that of 1949, might be sufficient to meet the region's consumption requirements at the 1949-1950 level, it undoubtedly falls below the present higher consumption level so that regional dependence upon import will continue. 433 316

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18. Ibid.

19. Newspaper Reading Handbook, 1950, pp. 519-21.

20. Chung-kuo Kung-yeh [China's Industry] Vol. I, No. 8, Dec. 20, 1949, p. 45; New China News Agency, Peking, Dec. 18, 1954.